Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864. NUMBER 233.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INDIANA STATE SANITARY CONVENTION.

A Glorious Record for Loyal Hoosierdom.

From Springfield—The Draft in Illinois—State Sanitary Intelligence.

JAIL DELIVERY AND ESCAPADE AT JACKSONVILLE.

THE MINNESOTA UNION CONVENTION.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE FOR HONEST OLD ABE.

Late Foreign Advices—The Danish War, &c.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—A DARING RAID OF KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY.

Highly Successful Movement of Gen. Custar's Troopers.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW—LOWER RIVER MATTERS.

The Louisiana Election—Military Matters in the Southwest.

Matters Congressional and Military.

A Startling Disclosure Concerning Gettysburg.

GENERAL GRANT CONFIRMED AS LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Military, Union and Senate Matters, etc., etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT SMITH, ARK., March 2.

The dispatch from here on the 12th ult., denying the neglect shown Gen. Curtis on his arrival, was sent by some meddlesome body and not by your special correspondent.

Capt. Rose, of Col. Clark's 8th rebel cavalry, has deserted from Price's army and arrived at this post with 12 of his men. Gen. Frost has absconded from the rebel army and gone to Mexico. Gen. Dockton commands his old brigade. He bears no confirmation of the rumor that Price had left the rebel army.

The river is on a big bender, with banks full and overflowing.

The body of a man shot through the head and found about three days since from town yesterday. From a paper found in his pocket, he stated his name to be Wm. Collins.

Union mass meetings are being held every few days here and at Van Buren. The vote will be a large one. Nearly three thousand voters have been registered in Little Rock.

Gen. Blunt and Staff are expected daily. There will probably be a conflict of authority between Blunt and Thayer, as to the command, as under the recent order from Gen. Steele all the troops in this Department have been placed in charge of Thayer. If this order is carried out Blunt will be a General without any troops.

Capt. Stockton, the Treasury Agent, is busily engaged in leasing abandoned farms, and there are evidently signs of active planting and field labor. The only prospect of the refusing of large crops. There was a heavy snow storm yesterday, but the weather is again pleasant.

LATER.—A guerilla band of about 70 men attacked Starch's Mill, near Cross Hollow, 22 miles north of Fayetteville, a few days since, by the mill was defended by a Sergeant and 17 men, who repulsed the rebels, killing 5 and wounding several more. Maj. Fitch, with 125 men from Fayetteville, pursued and captured them at Huntsville.

The following order has been sent to the commanding officer at Fayetteville:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE FRONTIER, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, FORT SMITH, ARK., Feb. 24, 1864.

Lt. Col. Bishop, Commanding at Fayetteville:

Hang or shoot every guerilla caught in the vicinity where any mails were captured or the wires cut.

Signed, [illegible]

Brigadier General Commanding.

FROM DES MOINES.

A Fray in Adams County—Legislature, etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, March 2.

A soldier by the name of Prather, belonging to Company H, 4th Iowa Infantry, was killed in cold blood by one Cox, a neighbor, near Corning, in Adams county, on the 27th inst. Cox has been apprehended. The cause of the murder is Copperhead sentiment and an old grudge. Prather was a good man and leaves a family.

The Senate passed the bill to abolish the Board of Education, and create the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a bill authorizing the appointment of Notaries Public in the different counties, after the final day of Feb., 1865.

The State officers are as follows:

Governor, Samuel Kirkwood; Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, Buren R. Sherman; Treasurer of State, John Pattee; Register of the State Land Office, Josiah T. Stevens; Register of the Land Office at Dubuque, newly having reached hour of his wife's death.

The House was in Committee of the whole on the Governor's Message, and Messrs. Wright and Holliday speaking in long speeches.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Minnesota Union Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.

The State Republican Union Convention which met here to-day was fully attended and passed off perfectly harmonious.

D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, was chosen chairman.

Without proceeding to nominate delegates (which owing to-day) the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention invite the citizens of Minnesota, irrespective of their political antecedents, who are in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, and the maintenance of the Constitution, to unite in support of the candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, who shall be nominated by a National Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 7th day of June next.

Resolved, That we do address the prosecution of the war until all armed resistance to the authority of the United States Government, and the creation of a condition of things under forms of order or revolution can be granted to those who have been engaged in the rebellion, and that any other policy than that of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, which has been forced and destroyed by rebellion and war.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the great measures inaugurated by the President and administration for the suppression of the rebellion, the preservation of the Union, and we recommend the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States for the next presidential term.

Resolved, That we protest against the repeal of the Homestead law.

Resolved, That the fish and last returns thanks to the soldiers of Minnesota.

The following delegates to the National Convention were chosen: Thomas Simpson, of Winona county; W. G. Bailey, of Wright; D. Cameron, of Houston; C. M. Daly, of Houston; Charles Taylor, of Rice; John McIntosh, of Washington; D. L. Caldwell, of Brown; Warner Bristol, of Goodhue.

The convention adjourned at 6½ o'clock this evening, with three rousing cheers for Abraham Lincoln.

FROM DECATUR.

A Copperhead Caused Sell-ø.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Ill., March 2, 1864.

The Associated Press dispatch sent you from here yesterday, concerning that the Democrats elected their candidates for city officers, was a case of canard, and so ridiculous have been the attempts of Mr. Brown, as to result in denial. Every one of us voted in the field. The returns are all in, and the Union men have elected their entire ticket by a majority of 200. Democratic majority in city election last year, 180.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Draft in Illinois—Military Intelligence, etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2, 1864.

The order in relation to preparations for the draft will be carried out promptly and fully. It is considered advised that it is not settled that we will not have a draft in Illinois; besides, the opinion is prevalent that another call will be made, and it is, therefore, necessary that recruiting should be prosecuted with great vigor to prevent a draft, this year.

Recruiting parties for regiments organized in 1861, now in the State, are succeeding quite as well as the old regiments.

Developments in Perry, Calhoun, and Edgar counties, I learn, are daily bringing to light that prominent members of the K. G. C.'s are at the bottom and have instigated the recent riots and bloodshed. Their names are in possession of the authorities and are looked for arrest and punishment. Many of the deserters who have been arrested, and military arrests are here daily, are implicated in the disturbances.

[Lieut. Col. Bond, of Gen. Grierson's staff, is here on business connected with the draft.]

The Senate passed the bill to abolish the Board of Education, and create the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but a bill authorizing the appointment of Notaries Public in the different counties, after the final day of Feb., 1865.

The Senate on motion of Mr. Hunt, adjourned this afternoon, out of respect to the memory of Hon. Richard Yates, who died at Jacksonville, Morgan county, on Monday, the 29th February, and was buried from his late residence on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Sanborne made a thoroughly Copperhead speech, pleading for humanity to the rebels. He denounced the President and his policy, and wanted to know, consider, and count the cost of the war.

Mr. Green (Democrat) said that if these resolutions passed, he should advise his constituents to arm, to protect themselves against the Armed Union men, and contemplated persecution of the Democrats.

Hobbie, Union, made a very eloquent speech, advocating the resolutions, and especially the assertions in them taken from Douglas, that there were only two parties—patriots and traitors. He defended the course of the Administration, and in the last night adds the vile gloss pelley, especially in employing blacks. He showed the absurdity of saying that certain abolitionists caused this war by slavery. He made keen thrusts at copperhead logic, and vindicated Gen. Butler from the charge of rebel sympathies.

After some further debate the Assembly agreed to the Senate's Amendment, so the resolutions stand adopted as follows:

Resolved, by Assembly, Senate concurring, That, as our country and the very existence of the best government ever instituted by man, are imperiled by a gigantic treason rebellion, the success of which would be disastrous, as we do, that the only hope of saving the country and the preservation of our free institutions is in the prosecution of the war for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, for the suppression of the rebellion by the overthrow of the armies now in the field, and that we oppose any armistice or intervention, or any peace proposition that does not recognize the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and that can

Special Notices.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer

ZYLOBALSAMUM

THE CONFEDERATE

NOT ALCOHOLIC

VEGETABLE EXT

DR. HOFFMAN'S

GERMAN BIT

DR. C. W. JACKSON

PARTICULARS

MRS. N. P. WILLIS WILL

LOOK FOR THE RED

BEST ICE

LAKE ICE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STEAMER "PAULINE CA

CAPTAIN AND OWNERS OF

NOTICE.

102 LAKE STREET, 102

E. A. HOTT & CO.

Ladies' Cloaks and Basques.

PERRY & PARKER,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

TO FRUIT GROWERS AND

VALUABLE

SHERMAN

THE MUTUAL

COLGATE'S

Chicago Tribune

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL GRANT'S GREAT CAVALRY

FROM KNOXVILLE.

THE SENATE CONFERREE

A.C.

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Ladies, Read!

Holloway's Pills—Cosliveness.

Dr. Bigelow

Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment.
THE
GREAT MEDICINAL REMEDY.

Copartnership.

105 Lake Street,

DRY GOODS

Banking and Exchange.

NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND SECURITY COMPANY.

Office, No. 32 Pine street, opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury Building.

Cash Capital, $2,000,000.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
156 LAKE STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

RUXTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Southeast cor. Clark and Lake Sts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF
Comptroller of the Currency.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
J. A. ELLIS & CO.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTI-

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public

New Publications.

THAYER'S
LIFE OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
THE PIONEER BOY.
Price One Dollar,

WALKER, WISE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

REMOVAL.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

REMOVAL.
FARGO & BILL,
DOUBLE STORE,
Nos. 46 & 50 Wabash Avenue,

SPRING TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

Chicago Tribune.

A SCENE FOR A STUDY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

THE COPPERHEADS AND THEIR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The Copperheads are very busily engaged at present in endeavoring, with the aid of a few discontented and disappointed Unionists, to distract our party upon the subject of the Presidency. The organ of McClellan and his Copperhead crew here is publishing with avidity Mr. Senator Pomeroy's secret circular, (which the Tribune published without giving in its issue of Wednesday last,) and also Miss Carroll's accompanying document. They are putting Mr. Chase on the track and crying "stobey" in one article, and in another magnifying the prospective ruin of the Union party. They have two objects in this; 1st, to break up the Union organization, and 2d, to divert attention from the hopeless condition of their own. The truth is there is no unity in the Copperhead organization at present. They are divided on candidates as well as principles. In New York the war Democracy left the old Wigwam in a body at the late convention, while the portions that remained are broken into fragments. New York is now in the hands of Dean Richmond, and ready for sale (as of the Charleston Convention) to the highest bidder. It has three candidates of its own, Seymour, Fernando Wood and Millard Fillmore; the latter gentleman having made a Copperhead speech in Buffalo a few days since, in which he went for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and for restoring to rebels all their rights under the Constitution."

McClellan, on the other hand, will get Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States, and may break into New York. The programme for his Cabinet is already made out. Foreign ministers selected, &c., &c. R.N. Knows his prospects, and will demand a foreign mission if this there is not the slightest doubt. He intends to put the "Constitution as it is, Buckeye Abroad," through a second edition, revised and corrected. Vallandigham, Seymour, &c., &c., are all aspirants for the Cabinet. Seymour takes Mr. Seward's place, Wood would like the Treasury, but as to Polk of which fair prizes they will fight out in the end by Dean Richmond. Pendleton, the "forest, wants to go to Rome, Brooks of the Express to Spain, Postle, Spain, or any other second class mission. Fernando Wood Pierce to England, Belmont to France, &c., &c. So the pot is rapidly boiling; now comes up one politician's head and then another's, but soon anon he sinks, leaving but a bubble on the surface and another rises to his place, only to follow in the same course. Although Illinois men profess to have the inside track, and accordingly he is the rising sun to which all true worshippers must bow, by which I mean that harmony which the politicians profess to see, and a terrible struggle is certainly not quite so far off as the friends of each candidate. The peace men will by all means try to be in the ascendant. They are secretly manufacturing all the rights of the order, their secret society, control the organization of the party. This is especially the case in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois in Democratic Convention. Thus while the copperheads are noisily striking at the Union cautious in the Union ranks, they will have plenty of work on their hands in order to keep their party together, and secure their candidate. The peace men will by all means try to be in the ascendant. They are secretly manufacturing all the rights of the order, their secret society, control the organization of the party. This is especially the case in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois in Democratic Convention. Thus while the copperheads are noisily striking at the Union cautious in the Union ranks, they will have plenty of work on their hands in order to keep their party together, and secure their candidate. The peace men will by all means try to be in the ascendant. They are secretly manufacturing all the rights of the order, their secret society, control the organization of the party. This is especially the case in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois in Democratic Convention. Thus while the copperheads are noisily striking at the Union cautious in the Union ranks, they will have plenty of work on their hands in order to keep their party together, and secure their candidate.

THE START OUT.

The speculators are still hard at work, fighting for persons that will run up the price of stocks on hand. Mr. Washburne, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Norton, Mr. Farnsworth, and other members from your city of late, are impudently threatened by them for their course. I was amused to hear one speculator threaten to take the stump against Mr. Washburne in his district. The fellow never spoke two consecutive sentences to public in his life, and the other side will be glad to suggest that when he and his friends go about electioneering that they take along a whisky cart, from which to address their fellow citizens. If Congress does not carry out the principles on which they stand. A certain wealthy man in Chicago who has dipped deeply into whisky, has been raving around and threatens to spend $10,000 to defeat certain members of Congress. If he does so successfully defeat his position against double that number, and this is doubtless true if his defences are at all formidable or well constructed.

THE INVALID CORPS.

It is said that this corps now numbers 20,000 men, the most of whom are now employed in guard duty and the remainder in attendance on hospitals, &c. By this means the Government has been enabled to send 15,000 men into the field, which would otherwise have been doing duty at home.

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Ayes—Messrs. Ancona, Allen, Biddle, Brooks, Brown, Pendleton, Calvert, Chandler, Clay, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Dunlap, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Fouke, Grider, Hall, Harrison, Hastings, Holman, Jackson, Jeffries, Kalbfleisch, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Morris, Morrison, Noble, Nugen, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Pomeroy, Price, Ritter, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, Stiles, Strouse, Thomas, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wall, Wheeler, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Yeaman—74.

Even most of the Copperheads from Illinois voted against him. Messrs. Allen, Bill Morrison, Ross and Eden, voted against him, while Josh Allen, Robinson, Harris and Tony Knapp, dodged.

LEE'S ARMY AND POSITION.

There are conflicting accounts respecting the condition and numbers of Lee's army. An orderly who deserted from his headquarters states that it does not number over 25,000 men, and that he has been granting furloughs extensively. On the other hand it is stated that Lee is preparing actively for the spring campaign, and that the troops in Maryland and Pennsylvania are to be invaded, at the same time to keep Meade in check the rebel army on the other side of the Rapidan are to be materially strengthened. Bank roads are also said to be building in the rear of Lee's position—one between Miss Ford and Orange Court House the other on the Orange Pike, and a third connecting those two. They will cover a space of about sixty miles, and enable Lee to throw a force with great expedition upon a menaced point. Lee proposes to believe that with 60,000 men he can successfully defend his position against double that number, and this is doubtless true if his defences are at all formidable or well constructed.

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WHISKY TAX IN CONGRESS.

Speech of Hon. E. B. Washburne Against the Repeal of the Confiscation and Whisky Bills—Opposed Taxing Liquor on Hands.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 24, 1864.

Mr. WASHBURNE said: Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the repeal of the confiscation bill, and I am opposed to the repeal of the whisky bill. I am opposed to the repeal of the confiscation bill because I think it a very wise measure of the Government, and one which ought to be carried out to the end. I am opposed to the repeal of the whisky bill because I think it a very wise measure of the Government, and one which ought to be carried out to the end. I am opposed to the repeal of the confiscation bill because I think it a very wise measure of the Government, and one which ought to be carried out to the end. I am opposed to the repeal of the whisky bill because I think it a very wise measure of the Government, and one which ought to be carried out to the end.

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Even most of the Copperheads from Illinois voted against him. Messrs. Allen, Bill Morrison, Ross and Eden, voted against him, while Josh Allen, Robinson, Harris and Tony Knapp, dodged.

LEE'S ARMY AND POSITION.

There are conflicting accounts respecting the condition and numbers of Lee's army. An orderly who deserted from his headquarters states that it does not number over 25,000 men, and that he has been granting furloughs extensively. On the other hand it is stated that Lee is preparing actively for the spring campaign, and that the troops in Maryland and Pennsylvania are to be invaded, at the same time to keep Meade in check the rebel army on the other side of the Rapidan are to be materially strengthened. Bank roads are also said to be building in the rear of Lee's position—one between Miss Ford and Orange Court House the other on the Orange Pike, and a third connecting those two. They will cover a space of about sixty miles, and enable Lee to throw a force with great expedition upon a menaced point. Lee proposes to believe that with 60,000 men he can successfully defend his position against double that number, and this is doubtless true if his defences are at all formidable or well constructed.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence between Gen. Peck and the Rebel Gen. Pickett.

THREATS OF RETALIATION.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 20, 1864.

The following correspondence between Gen. Peck and Pickett:

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., February 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. PICKETT, Commanding C. S. Forces, Goldsboro':

GENERAL: There will be sent to Salisbury, for exchange, a party of Union soldiers from the other side of the river, who have been captured by your forces. I am informed that the party includes a number of negroes, and that the latter are to be sold into slavery. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the troops which have been already sent to Salisbury for exchange have been treated as prisoners of war, and that any violation of the usages of civilized warfare in the treatment of those now in your hands will be followed by the most severe retaliation upon the persons of officers and men of the rebel army now in our hands. I am directed to inform you that the Government of the United States will not recognize the right of any State to sell into slavery any persons captured in the military service of the United States, and that any violation of the usages of civilized warfare in the treatment of those now in your hands will be followed by the most severe retaliation upon the persons of officers and men of the rebel army now in our hands. I am directed to inform you that the Government of the United States will not recognize the right of any State to sell into slavery any persons captured in the military service of the United States, and that any violation of the usages of civilized warfare in the treatment of those now in your hands will be followed by the most severe retaliation upon the persons of officers and men of the rebel army now in our hands. I am directed to inform you that the Government of the United States will not recognize the right of any State to sell into slavery any persons captured in the military service of the United States, and that any violation of the usages of civilized warfare in the treatment of those now in your hands will be followed by the most severe retaliation upon the persons of officers and men of the rebel army now in our hands. I am directed to inform you that the Government of the United States will not recognize the right of any State to sell into slavery any persons captured in the military service of the United States, and that any violation of the usages of civilized warfare in the treatment of those now in your hands will be followed by the most severe retaliation upon the persons of officers and men of the rebel army now in our hands.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. J. PECK,
Major General Commanding.

Post Office Changes.

John Kerr, Fremont, Steuben county, Mich., vice C. L. Lincoln, resigned.
Alden Wilson, Jr., Chelsea, Washtenaw county, Mich., vice W. J. Barry, resigned.
Thos. Speed, Speedo, Goodhue county, Minn., vice S. Stees removed.
Wm. Hall, Winona, Winona county, Minn., vice F. Cox, resigned.
Jno. Cox, Cedar Grove, Washington county, Wis., vice D. Dodds, resigned.
W. J. Whitehead, Kenosha, Kenosha county, Wis., vice C. C. Bonner, resigned.
Wm. Hall, Hillsboro City, Columbia county, Wis., vice Steven Jones, removed.
Martin V. B. Cooper, New Salisbury, Harrison county, Ind., vice H. Fisher, resigned.
Thos. Bedford, Corydon, Noble county, Ind., vice W. F. Pannell, resigned.
Thos. C. Baker, Poolsville, Warren county, Ind., vice J. R. Copley, resigned.
Henry Cook, Freetown, Jackson county, Ind., vice S. Worley, resigned.
Wm. Hall, Bloomington, Howard county, Ind., vice W. Walker, resigned.
Henry C. Dutton, Fryeville, Vermillion county, Ind., vice J. Girton, resigned.
Jacob H. Hall, Newport, Vermillion county, Ind., vice J. Call, resigned.
John Manlove, Indore Creek, Kosciusco county, Ind., vice J. Bell, resigned.
Robt. T. Moore, Carlisville, Tipton county, Ind., vice O. D. Oliver, resigned.
Jacob B. Ringer, Wolf Lake, Noble county, Ind., vice David S. Scott, resigned.
Alfred Gross, Mechanicsville, St. Marie, Jasper county, Ill., vice J. Shilbrotski, removed.
Wm. Miller, Lawrenceville, Lawrence county, Ill., vice J. F. Reed, removed.
Thos. Hughes, Hughes Grove, Whiteside county, Ill., vice Jno. Miner, resigned.
Wm. Jones, Jones Grove, Houston county, Miss., vice Jno. G. Fowlkes, resigned.
Matthew Sadler, Pulaski, Columbia county, Iowa, vice Lyman Pierce, removed.
Jno. Cox, Oak Grove, Steele county, Minn., vice R. P. Carney, resigned.
Jno. Hamilton, Vernon county, Wis., Townsend M. Bonner, resigned.
Wm. Hench, Chicago county, Miss., Joshua H. Durham, resigned.
Friendly Grove, Warren county, Iowa, Sophia W. Morgan, P. M.

Post Office Reinstatements.

Fremont, Shiawassie county, Mich., John Kent, P. M.
Conway, Taylor county, Iowa, Nathan Holcomb, P. M.
Normanville, Dontiphan county, Kan., to Ridge Farm.

Post Office Discontinued.

French Branch county, Mich., Chas. A. Goodell, P. M.
Rock Creek, Pike county, Ill., J. G. Woodcock, P. M.
Hamilton, Monroe county, Ill., J. C. Rice, P. M.
Mount Prospect, Whiteside county, Ill., J. Sowerwine, P. M.
Greenville, Lucas county, Iowa, James Woodruff, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS
—OF—
FREIGHT TO ST. LOUIS.

46 CLARK STREET, NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE,
JAMES FOSTER, Jr., & CO.,
OPTICIANS.

MILITARY GOODS.—All kinds

BOARDS—Dry Boards—$00 000

BREEDING HOGS.—Those in

SURVEYING AND ENGINEER-

NOTICE.—All persons having

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND
CEDRON BITTERS
The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NEW IRON STORE.
BALDWIN & PRICE,
Successors to Wright, Baldwin & Co.,
207 LAKE STREET.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops

C. O. CLARK & CO.,
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, PROPRIETORS.
LORD & SMITH,
33 Lake street, Chicago, General Western Agents.

Good News for the Unfortunate!
DR. LOYD, SCIENTIST, FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
Cherokee Injection,
Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

C. A. COOK,
CHICAGO,
General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.
DR. W. B. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 39 Liberty street, New York.
Sold at Wholesale Chicago by
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SCRIBNER & SHERMAN, and SHERMAN & CO.
SMITH & DYER, E. KOVILL,
and by all Druggists in the City and Country.

THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Roots, Barks and Leaves,
Cherokee Cure!

DR. JOHN L. LYON'S
FRENCH
PERIODICAL DROPS,

Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Lyon's Periodical Drops
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SMITH & DYER, E. KOVILL,
and by all Druggists in the City and Country.

Hoofland's German Bitters.
DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
Disorders of the Liver,
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC.
THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PROOFS TO VOUCH FOR THEM,
Than any other Article in the Market.
We defy any one to contradict this assertion.
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a Certificate, published by us, that is not GENUINE.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
Circuit or Supreme Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.
Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

REMEMBER!
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,
Contains no Rum or Whisky,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,
BUT
IS THE BEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.
Read Who Says So:

PRICES.
Large Size, Circling empty bottle trade-mark, $1.00 per Bottle—Small Size, 75 cents per Bottle—Half Doz. $4.00.
REWARD OF COUNTERFEITS.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
LORD & SMITH,
33 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,
General Western Wholesale Agents.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

Financial.
MERCHANT'S SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOL
MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Notice to Shippers.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND
General Western Produce.
PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AT QUICK RETURNS MADE.
ADAMS EXPRESS & SONS.

Liquors.
CASSILLY & CO.,
Distillers, Rectifiers,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
LIQUORS,
33 South Water Street, Chicago.

1000 ARTILLERY HORSES
TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY

CONSTITUTION
LIFE SYRUP!
PREPARED BY
WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Graduate of the Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.,
Formerly Assistant Physician Bloomingdale Asylum, Long Island,
Resident Physician Lake Mahopac Sanitarium, New York,
And Late Surgeon 7th Regiment New York Volunteers, under Gen. Wool, Butler & Sprague.

Constitution Life Syrup
HAS PRODUCED
A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!
Are invited to try Constitution Life Syrup.
RAPIDITY OF CURE.
CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,
PARALYSIS.
RHEUMATISM.
NERVOUSNESS.
Mercurial Diseases.
Constitution Life Syrup
Prohibits, root and branch, all Erysipelatous Poisons of the System.
ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES
CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
Cures all Swelling of the Glads,
Constitution Life Syrup
FOR ALL FORMS OF
ULCERATIVE DISEASES!
THE HIGH AND POOR
PURE BLOOD
To Mothers and Married Ladies.
Constitution Life Syrup
IS THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!
Try It, Take It, and be Cured.
IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.
WM. H. GREGG, M. D.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

THE CITY.

NOTICE OF INQUIRIES.—Soldiers on furlough, who are in search of their friends, cannot receive any information at this office, and are referred to the Provost Marshal, and to all Government Hospitals.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—A church, built of boards and shingles, and costing $2,000 was dedicated in Chicago on Sunday last. Of the cost $1,500 was paid on the day of the dedication.

RAILROAD.—Jay Hemrick, of Lyons, was killed by a train on the 28th, yesterday, by Justice Hall and D'Wolf, upon the charge of lunacy, preferred by Mary Christman, of the same town. Hemrick gave the required bonds.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The library of this Association is now a thing of the past, for it will be sold to the winds at a sale at Bilders' Auction rooms yesterday afternoon. Finding it useless, due to disuse of the collection in one lot, the Trustees have decided and sold to several different purchasers the aggregate amount of these lots handy for $700.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The additional subscriptions made yesterday to the building fund of the new Chamber of Commerce amounted to $5,000. The whole building is thoroughly boarded in, and the roof, hanging with zinc, is nearly completed. The selected design of Secretary was held on Tuesday, and resulted in the unanimous choice of Colonel John F. Rhodes, the present efficient Secretary of the Board of Trade.

INQUEST.—Coroner Wagner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Mary Morgan, who was found dead in a barn in the rear of No. 307 South Jefferson st., on the premises of Mr. Thompson, yesterday. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Boldt and Bartlett, resulting in the finding that the physical quality of arsenic in the stomach was sufficient to cause the death. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, per Coroner. The funeral

ILLINOIS STREET MISSION.—The meeting last night at the Illinois St. Mission was one of great interest, and, the spacious and commodious room of Mr. Meloni, Champlain and Wyoming, will be, we trust, soon in requisition.

BLESSED HOPE.—Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, of the Society of Friends, will be "passed out" at the close of the meeting. She has spent the last two years among our sick and wounded soldiers, ministering to their wants and caring for their spiritual interests. All are invited to be present.

MILITARY.—LIEUTENANT-COL.—Thirty-seven men belonging to Co. D, 44th Illinois, arrived at the Rest yesterday morning, from Fulton county Ohio, yesterday, have been carrying the colors.

RECRUITS.—The 54th Illinois Regiment, Colonel Hotchkiss, is now recruiting at Camp Douglas, known as the Hooker Zouave regiment. Frederick Hecker, of Belleville, was commissioned Colonel, and Henry Hecker, Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment will number four or five months service, and Lieutenant Colonel Mihalotzy was promoted to the command. From that time, the 54th Illinois began to be known as an efficient and well-disciplined regiment.

COL. MIHALOTZY added to the enthusiasm of his men the other night, and cured applause of a very flattering character. He has a fine band.

TRIAL OF THE NEW STEAMER.—A public trial of the power of the new steam fire engine "Frank Sherman" was had in the Court House Square yesterday afternoon. It was a perfect success, and proved the engine to be a very powerful one, although it is not the largest in the city.

Steam was raised, and water forced from the pipe in seven minutes after starting the fire, and in eight minutes after starting the fire, and the first stream was thrown over the Court House. A stream of the size of the nozzle, three inches, was thrown two hundred feet, and four inch streams thrown one hundred and sixty feet. But the greatest power of the engine was developed when a 1¼ inch stream was thrown horizontally from the dead fast, a distance never before reached by any other steamer in the West. Afterwards an "open hose" stream was thrown one hundred feet. The steam of the fire.

The engine weighs 8,000 pounds. Its boiler sustains a pressure of 160 pounds of steam, although but 120 pounds were worked with yesterday. A full description of the machine was given in yesterday's Tribune.

Attached to the engine was a new and improved hose carriage, built by George W. Hassle, No. 97 Randolph street. It is a superb specimen of carriage building, and reflects credit upon its builder. The wheels are of the finest and lightest description, and the hose is carried in a manner that is a credit to the ingenuity of the builder. The engine will be housed in a house now being erected on the corner of Franklin and Illinois streets, near Washington, and the hose carriage will be in a temporary building on the corner of Lasalle and Illinois streets, near Washington. The engine will be manned by the men who have been running the hose carriage, and will be under the direction of Engineer Kelly.

THE WEATHER.—At last, winter—the white robed and grey bearded old tyrant—has left us and given us spring for gay, gladsome, glorious spring. It is a good time to spend ill of the sins against the dead, but we may say, without rendering ourselves liable to the punishment inflicted upon those who speak ill of the sins of God's people, that we do not regret its demise. The evil that was done is buried with him but the recollection of his good remains forever. Not infinitely has winter distributed his favors, during the last three months. True, he ushered in the new year boisterously, and treated us to a taste of the atmospheric influences of the regions of eternal ice, but he soon subsided, and if not on this will count on a future draft. There is little doubt that the State is blessed from the general effects of the cold, and that during its full reign through the months of January and February in the State it must be made up by those sub-districts which have not filled their proportions of the State quota. There is much uncertainty in the public mind as to which localities will be drafted, and there is much speculation as to the number of men to be furnished among all classes of our citizens, for he and by his credulous and unwary assigned himself both to the soldiers of his command and their fellow citizens.

Colonel Mihalotzy was a native of Hungary, and an active participant in the Magyar struggle to throw off the yoke of Austria in 1848-9. Upon the defeat of that struggle, Mihalotzy, like many others of his countrymen, fled to America. He came to Chicago, and was for some years the proprietor of a dry goods store on Wells street, near Madison. When the war broke out Mihalotzy was one of the first men in Chicago to respond to the President's call for troops. He raised a company and was commissioned Captain in the three months' service. During this period Captain Mihalotzy's company was stationed at Cairo.

Upon the expiration of his commission as Captain, Mihalotzy interested himself largely in raising and organizing the 24th Illinois Infantry, long known as the Hecker Zouave regiment. Frederick Hecker, of Belleville, was commissioned Colonel, and Henry Hecker, Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment remained after four or five months' service, and Lieutenant Colonel Mihalotzy was promoted to the command. From that time, the 24th Illinois began to be known as an efficient and well-disciplined regiment.

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DEATH OF JOSEPH O. FELTON.—The numerous friends of Joseph Osborne Felton, member of the Chicago Bar and Legal Reporter of the Tribune, will be deeply pained to hear of the death of that gentleman, which occurred at 7 o'clock, at his residence on Randolph street, near Green, of pneumonia, after an illness of one week.

Mr. Felton was 33 years old at the time of his death. He was a native of Salem, Massachusetts. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He removed in 1859 to Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, where he practiced his profession with success. After the year 1860 he removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he edited the Gazette for three years. He came to Chicago about five years ago, and entered the law office of Scott & Goudy. He afterwards read with Judge Gilbert, and subsequently with Moore & Osborne; he was in excellent standing here to a lawyer, and was considered one of the rising members of the profession. Corn Plaster will be found of much use to such individuals nearly the first cup. For six months past he has supplied to the Tribune daily reports of the Circuit Court, and his notices of the proceedings of that Court, and those who have watched his efforts can bear ample testimony to the fidelity, promptness and accuracy of his discharge of his duties.

Mr. Felton combined with a good knowledge of the law a fine literary taste, and although an invalid for many months, he was able to keep up with the times, the German language, and had made a large range of English literature, the best productions of which were often a mouthful for his leisure hours. He published a pamphlet on the original drafts of the Declaration of Independence, which attracted much attention, and which he was engaged in completing at the time of his death.

Mr. Felton was married about nine years ago to Miss Ellen Bowman, daughter of Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Dayton, Ohio. They have no children.

THE DRAFT ORDERED

Enlistments in Cook County—The Draft—Will there be a Draft in Chicago?

The period of 20th, inclusive is stated. On the 1st of March, both Governments and local taxation ceased, and are now being paid to Cook only who collect and remit assessed to before that time.

The draft will be made by the Provost Marshal, Colonel James Oakes, received the following order:

OFFICE A. A. P. M. G., CHICAGO, March 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Proceed at once to carry into effect the Proclamation of October 17th, dated Feb. 1st, 1864, and the other papers in relation to the draft of 1863, and the following persons have refused to procure substitutes or to furnish their quota, or have failed to report for draft, or have been released from the draft by order of the Provost Marshal General, or have been exempted by the Board of Enrollment, and have not been discharged

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
GIVEN BY
MISS FREDERICA MAGNUSSON,
ASSISTED BY
MR. LYMAN W. WHEELER, MR. A. G. HYDE, LOUIS STAAR, AND HORR. PALING,
AT BRYAN HALL,
On Friday Evening, March 4,
PROGRAMME.
PART II.
MR. HYDE.
MR. WHEELER.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY,
Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
GRAND MASK BALL,
AT THEIR NEW HALL,
On North Clark street, near Chicago avenue,
—ON—
Monday Evening, March 7.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM
AND
GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART.
ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS,
MAMMOTH TROUPE
IN AN UNEQUALLED PERFORMANCE
OF
VARIETIES,
At the 117 Dearborn street.
MISS
KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
The Great Irish Vocalist.
DICK SANDS,
CHAMPION CLOG DANCE.
MASQUERADE PARTY.—The
Wednesday evening, March 9th,
For Sale.
FOR SALE—A Piano. A 7-octave
FOR SALE—A fine lease and fixtures
FOR SALE—Or exchange, one-
FOR SALE—Hardware and Agri-
FOR SALE—Steam Flouring Mill

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office, No. 63 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864. NUMBER 43.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1863.

GREELEY'S REASONS FOR OPPOSING LINCOLN'S RE-ELECTION.

The chief and, indeed, the sole argument adduced against Mr. Lincoln's reelection, by the New York Tribune, is, that it is the settled action of both political parties to make a President in office but once. Jackson was re-elected in one term under the pressure of extraordinary circumstances," "for thirty years," it says, "no President has been re-elected." It were better to give no reason than one so weak. No President has been re-elected during the past thirty years simply because there has been no President who desired re-election, or was thought to desire it. Jackson declined to be a candidate for a third term, and for the further reason that none of those were deserving of it. Van Buren was beaten because the people demanded a change of financial measures. Harrison could not be re-elected as he died within a month of his inauguration. Polk was not re-elected for the reason that he was an insignificant person who offended his party and was denounced by the opposition, and commonly regarded as a weak brother. Taylor was not re-elected, because he died during the first half of his term. Pierce was not re-elected, because he fell into public contempt by universal consent. He was the bitterest adlet of timber out of which a President was ever hewn. Buchanan was not re-elected because he turned traitor to the Northern wing of his party and became a tool of the secessionists; he was abhorred by all honest men in and out of his party.

This substantially the list for the past thirty years. Who can name one of them that deserved a re-election? Had Gen. Taylor lived he would have been re-elected in 1852, if he had kept steadily in the path on which he was walking when death snatched him away. Washington was re-elected because his first administration gave public satisfaction. For the same reason Jefferson was continued in office a second term; so were Madison and Monroe. Each, as often as they served eight years. As often as the dominant party nominated candidates possessing capability, integrity and patriotism, the people re-elected them. John Adams was beaten because his party was becoming unpopular and losing strength. Jackson was beaten because his party had run its course and was breaking up. The Patriot was the "Conservative" party. It became the Peace party, and answered to the Copperhead, organization of the present day. It despised the masses of the people; it sneered at "liberty and humanity," and had no sympathy with the struggling classes of Europe. It was an aristocratic organization, and really went under and disappeared, but its spirit passed into the Democratic party when the latter became rotten, and now animates the rebels and the Copperheads in their struggle against popular rights.

The fact is, the circumstances that Mr. Lincoln has established himself most nobly in his trying position, and deduces therefrom a reason for throwing him overboard in the midst of his herculean efforts for the preservation of the Union.

The country is laboring under the "pressure of extraordinary circumstances"—more extraordinary than ever before existed in our Republic. We have a man at the helm in whom the masses of the people repose great faith; a man who is steadily growing stronger in the public confidence; a man whose honesty, integrity and patriotism are acknowledged by his bitterest enemies; a man whose ability to deal with the terrible crisis in which the nation is involved is at least equal, if not superior to that of any man likely to be elected, if he shall be disunited. The country has a certainty in Abraham Lincoln—a man tried and found to be pure gold. Is it best to change commanders in the hour of battle, and water into a heated caurse for a smoother one? And then too, when the General is evidently driving the enemy to the wall, and is sure of victory, is it wisdom to shout, "Hurrah for Grant!" as Commander-in-Chief in the midst of his struggle with traitors and rebels, when he has them more than half conquered, when their wicked cause is clearly lost, and the cause and policy of the Government are clearly in the ascendency? This is what Horace Greeley advises to be done, and the only wretched reason that no President has been re-elected since Gen. Jackson.

Theodore Parker in 1856, wrote thus of the man who stands at our President:

"Mr. Lincoln's conduct, so far as is known, is honest and wise. He has no talent for a leader."

In another part of the book he says:

"Lincoln is not at all for a leader. His aim—not to be beaten in the next election. He is a good-natured, honest man, of fair ability, but of no special genius. How he talks of political economy, which he knows no more of than about How he talks about Slavery! How he talks about Law! How is he now? Unwilling to object to the nomination of a new slave state; and what a Secretary of War! Why, he is the very man to be led, I think, for getting votes for a man to cast a position."

THE ENTRENCH.

It is already evident that this giving furloughs to the troops who have been so long in the field is a master stroke of good policy, as well as of justice and humanity. Soldiers who have been for months separated from home with feelings and sympathies keen and living. Away from home and friends month after month, no matter how fully they have become accustomed to the service, or even one of a freeman. He is henceforth to stand upon a footing with the white soldier of less than fighting for his integrity of his country.

Now, for the biff and its analysis. There are eighty Copperhead votes in the House. The official record shows but twenty-three votes recorded against it. Fifty-seven, therefore, dodged—did not dare to vote against it. In our Illinois Copperhead delegation, only one had manhood enough to face the music—seven skulked away. The two Allens, Robinson, Stuart, Knapp, Eden and Harris dodged, and only Morrison and Ross recorded their votes in the negative. The deduction is apparent and eloquently shows the cowardice of the Copperheads. It amounts virtually to this: that three-fourths of the Copperheads in Congress, or, in other words, three-fourths of the Democratic party dare not say that the negro shall not come to be a citizen and become a free man. Although this is a day of miraculous changes and conversions, we had hardly looked for this. The tough logic of war is fearfully upsetting the fine-spun theories of the closet-philosophers, and no doubt not a few persons who offended his party and was denounced by the opposition, and commonly regarded as a weak brother. Taylor was not re-elected, because he died during the first half of his term. Pierce was not re-elected, because he fell into public contempt by universal consent. He was the bitterest adlet of timber out of which a President was ever hewn. Buchanan was not re-elected because he turned traitor to the Northern wing of his party and became a tool of the secessionists; he was abhorred by all honest men in and out of his party.

This substantially the list for the past thirty years. Who can name one of them that deserved a re-election? Had Gen. Taylor lived he would have been re-elected in 1852, if he had kept steadily in the path on which he was walking when death snatched him away. Washington was re-elected because his first administration gave public satisfaction. For the same reason Jefferson was continued in office a second term; so were Madison and Monroe. Each, as often as they served eight years. As often as the dominant party nominated candidates possessing capability, integrity and patriotism, the people re-elected them. John Adams was beaten because his party was becoming unpopular and losing strength. Jackson was beaten because his party had run its course and was breaking up. The Patriot was the "Conservative" party. It became the Peace party, and answered to the Copperhead, organization of the present day. It despised the masses of the people; it sneered at "liberty and humanity," and had no sympathy with the struggling classes of Europe. It was an aristocratic organization, and really went under and disappeared, but its spirit passed into the Democratic party when the latter became rotten, and now animates the rebels and the Copperheads in their struggle against popular rights.

The fact is, the circumstances that Mr. Lincoln has established himself most nobly in his trying position, and deduces therefrom a reason for throwing him overboard in the midst of his herculean efforts for the preservation of the Union.

The country is laboring under the "pressure of extraordinary circumstances"—more extraordinary than ever before existed in our Republic. We have a man at the helm in whom the masses of the people repose great faith; a man who is steadily growing stronger in the public confidence; a man whose honesty, integrity and patriotism are acknowledged by his bitterest enemies; a man whose ability to deal with the terrible crisis in which the nation is involved is at least equal, if not superior to that of any man likely to be elected, if he shall be disunited. The country has a certainty in Abraham Lincoln—a man tried and found to be pure gold. Is it best to change commanders in the hour of battle, and water into a heated course for a smoother one? And then too, when the General is evidently driving the enemy to the wall, and is sure of victory, is it wisdom to shout, "Hurrah for Grant!" as Commander-in-Chief in the midst of his struggle with traitors and rebels, when he has them more than half conquered, when their wicked cause is clearly lost, and the cause and policy of the Government are clearly in the ascendency? This is what Horace Greeley advises to be done, and the only wretched reason that no President has been re-elected since Gen. Jackson.

Theodore Parker in 1856, wrote thus of the man who stands at our President:

"Mr. Lincoln's conduct, so far as is known, is honest and wise. He has no talent for a leader."

In another part of the book he says:

"Lincoln is not at all for a leader. His aim—not to be beaten in the next election. He is a good-natured, honest man, of fair ability, but of no special genius. How he talks of political economy, which he knows no more of than about How he talks about Slavery! How he talks about Law! How is he now? Unwilling to object to the nomination of a new slave state; and what a Secretary of War! Why, he is the very man to be led, I think, for getting votes for a man to cast a position."

THE SITUATION IN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We finally have the authoritative statement from the rebel side of the difficulty in regard to prisoners. It confirms what has been said by our commissioners as to the real cause of offence over which the Confederacy affects to mourn.

They cannot recognize escaped negro as soldiers entitled to the treatment of ordinary prisoners of war and to exchange, as white men are, or even as free colored men. Mr. Murray, of Alabama, introduced the following resolutions into the Confederate Congress, which sets forth their claims with distinctness:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in the action of proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, in which he announced his purpose to arm the slaves within the Confederate States by the enemy, is guilty of the crime of inciting servile insurrection, and by his unparalleled barbarity has proved himself worthy of the execration of civilized mankind.

Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States is hereby requested to cause the proclamation of the said Abraham Lincoln to be published for a period of thirty days, during which time all officers of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and all officers of the militia when in the service of the Confederate States, are hereby notified that it is the determination of this Government that for every slave captured by the enemy, and known to be such, and who shall be delivered over to the civil authorities of the States to which he belongs, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States, to inciting servile insurrection, or for any other cause, one commissioned officer of the army or navy of the enemy, now held by this Government, or which may hereafter be captured, shall be put to death.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Government of the United States that for every non-commissioned officer or private soldier of the army or navy of the Confederate States who shall be put to death by the enemy in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, a commissioned officer of the army or navy of the enemy, now held by this Government, or which may hereafter be captured, shall be put to death; and that for every such officer or private soldier who shall be sold into slavery, or consigned to a felon's doom, a commissioned officer of the army or navy of the enemy shall be punished with such severity as may be deemed necessary by this Government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Government of the United States the fact that the Government of the Confederate States has no power to discriminate between persons who are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, in accordance with the terms of the cartel of July 22, 1862, and persons who are not entitled to be so treated, and that this Government will not consent to depart from the terms of said cartel in any particular, unless the Government of the United States shall consent to abide by the decision of a mixed commission, to be appointed for the purpose, as vitally important to the best interests of the people of the Confederate States, and the cause they are now engaged in defending, to give him their undivided support in the coming National Convention.

New Jersey.

Twenty-one Union members of the present Legislature—nearly all of those elected on the Union War tickets—headed by Senator James M. Scovel, have united in the following letter:

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26, 1864.

To Abraham Lincoln, President:

Nearly three years ago you were inaugurated President of the United States. A long rebellion had then been organized against the Government, and an army fighting against the law of the land. Your duty was plain. It was to put down the rebellion by force of arms. This duty you have performed with a fidelity and success which have made you the object of the warm gratitude of the loyal people of the country. In the performance of this duty, and by others associated with you in the administration of the Government, the rebellion has been shorn of its power, and is now limited to a few States. Step by step, as the rebellion was crushed, the area of freedom was enlarged, and the institution of slavery, which was the root and life of the rebellion, was limited and circumscribed, until now, by the proclamation of January 1, 1863, it is doomed to destruction. The policy of the Union and of emancipation is now fixed.

Slavery, that Abraham Lincoln, by the authority of the war power, has struck down, during the severest crisis in the nation's history, is unquestionably, by a moderation and prudence which will characterize any future act of yours, to be finally abolished by the gentler agencies of peace. Your election, therefore, is a moral necessity, and we, the undersigned, above party and party names, do hereby declare that we will support you for re-election, and we call upon the people of the State to give you their support.

REBEL CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

In speaking of the next Presidency we have looked at it, for the most part, as it would affect the loyal United States. But we must not forget that there is also a disloyal portion, who are watching the matter with an intense concern. The realm of Dixie cares as much about the next President as we do ourselves; for they think it, rightly or wrongly, to be of more consequence to them than to us. And while we do not select a President to please them, it is safe and more than safe, to take their likes and dislikes into account. If we can find out who is their special choice it is safe to conclude that he is the man to shun. If we know whom they have most, we had better fix upon him, unless some special reasons exist in hope for a contrary preference.

At a conference of some officers of each army recently held in Richmond, and of which a few days ago, the rebels were eager to know the stand a good chance for the next Presidency. When they were told Mr. Lincoln, they were great fellies, and asked anxiously if McClellan had no chance. Here are the indications all in a nutshell. The rebel candidate for our President is *G. B. McClellan*. Their dread is *Abraham Lincoln!* What bad news hate good news ought to love. When you know what the Prince of Darkness prefers, you had better let it alone. We do not want traitors to become a President, nor do we want a man of their choosing.

Probably no act of ours—not even a battle with a splendid victory, would so tell upon the rebel cause as the certainty of Mr. Lincoln's election. With him they know what to depend on. That is certain. But with any other, only good as it is, would not be availed, because the latter reasons would be that the slaves are expected, and that their chance. But the furlough could not be resisted. To go home once more and play a month, and have all the sympathies of kindred and friends feel the sympathy of kindred and friends, is too much for the morale of trust. Then to go back to the army with new contrast and a new stock of courage.

But the soldier is not only glad to see home and old friends. We are all glad to see the soldiers. We looked at the regiments, three years ago, as they marched away, with a peculiar and powerful interest; asking ourselves, how many of these gentlemen folks will ever return? We are glad to see them when they do return—each of them as they survive the marches, and battles, and sieges, and fevers and exposures of these campaigns. We are anxious to see what effect this campaigning has had upon them as to personal appearance. Many there were who came away fresh and rosy from their mothers' and sisters' hands, and whose irritable prepossessions had been made by them, exhibited the effects of a giving way to the rebels.

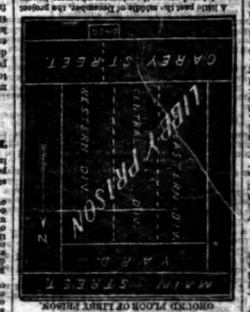
But it is a goodly sight to see our veterans with their faces turned homeward. Not only as respects the personal satisfaction, but as respects the moral effect also. The lawlessness and disloyalty of the rebels could have looked and heard from the North, would have appeared. The rebels have been in the habit of believing that the North was ripe for revolt. How is it now? Is there to be any fighting? Will the North be so much cowed by the long war as to submit to the draft? Will it be so much cowed by the long war as to submit to the draft? Will it be so much cowed by the long war as to submit to the draft? Will it

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1861.

THE ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND.

Arrival in Chicago—Description of the Library of the Burning—Visiting Ger—Tea Jour—Over Mountains.



GROUND PLOOR OF LIBBY PRISON.

PLAN OF RICHMOND.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

A Boy Boys on the Banks at Dalton.

FROM GEN. SCOTT'S HEADQUARTERS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM MEXICO.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The Presidential Canvass.

FROM BIG MORRIS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

FROM MEMPHIS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

FROM MOBILE.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

FROM THE EAST.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

FROM THE PRESS.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

FROM THE CONVENTION.

FROM THE CITY.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

FROM THE STATE.

FROM THE COURTS.

FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM THE CITY HALL.

FROM THE POLICE COURTS.

FROM THE COUNTY BUILDING.

FROM THE COUNTY.

FROM THE CIT

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864

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Chicago.

...of the late Gen. John B. Wy... interred at Amboy last week. ...is city, and interred in Rose... ...on Sunday. The ceremonies ...an imposing character.....The ...egiment, arrived in this city on ...ght from the seat of war. They went to ...f the Soldiers' Rest, by the Indiana. ...numerous supper was ready for ...es regiment, which was for ...e Douglas Brigade, was organ... ...p Douglas, in August, 1861, and ...ed for the field. Col. ... ...Colonel, the lamented Webb... ...w, shortly after it reached ...ip. ... the 1st of January last. ...re elected Major. ... days though they will return to ...

Hin is.

...ndid dwelling house of Dr. P. B. ...nsted, about six miles north of ...e entirely destroyed by fire on ...last. About two-thirds of the fur... ...ved, and the Doctor's fine set of ...terials. The total loss will be $6,... ...00 and $4,000.....A Sanitary Fair ...been held at Rockville, the ...aggregate receipts of over $5,000. ...all, an old citizen of the town ...ed to death by falling into a ...t of hot water, which he had pre... ...olding soap, on Thursday last. ...ection held in Whiteside, Stanley ...at Rock Island, the Union ticket ...for the first time in the history ...county.....Col. John S. Wilcox, ...ly of the Seventeenth Illinois ...ent, who honorably discharged the ...e in consequence of wounds, has ...the Illinois Agricultural Society and ...ent of Springfield.....The resignation of ...Surgeon Robert Stevenson, ...s been accepted.....Gov. Yates has ...recipient of a trophy of memories ...Fort Donelson, being the battle flag ...10th Tennessee, which was ...by Co. F, 10th Illinois.....Another ...ssault occurred at Paris, Edgar county, on the 20th ult., between Judge Constable, of the Big Creek county, went to Paris, took ...ion of an old shanty, and from it kept ...on passing soldiers. A corporal attempted to enter the building was fired upon and ...ly killed. In retaliation the soldiers ...ilt the house, demolishing it, and firing ...through him. Much excitement prevailed, and further serious troubles are apprehended.

...On the night of the 23d of January, a party of Kentucky of the Golden Circle, and other Secessionists, crossed the Mississippi river from Missouri, and attacked several citizens of Hannibal, Missouri, without provocation, ...ing the death of one citizen and the ...ly killed. In retaliation the soldiers ...ilt the house, demolishing it, and firing ...through him. Much excitement prevailed, and further serious troubles are apprehended.

...On the night of the 23d of January, a party of Kentucky of the Golden Circle, and other Secessionists, crossed the Mississippi river from Missouri, and attacked several citizens of Hannibal, Missouri, without provocation, causing the death of one citizen and the wounding of several others. Upon receiving information of the affair, Col. Moore, commanding at Quincy, Illinois, sent a detachment of soldiers to aid the constable in making arrests. Upon arriving at the island of Mill, on the Illinois side, they found that the Secessionists had all fled across the river, and were found secreted in a cellar. The ringleaders, numbering in all about fifteen, were arrested, including the constable, who had committed the murder, and a soldier slightly wounded. The latter, it seems, was shot through the shoulder by one of the party, who mistook him for a citizen. The party were then brought across the river, and lodged in the guard-house at Quincy. They are said to have been taken from Calhoun county. These scoundrels nearly all were in the United States service, and thus ...ittered by having the privilege of ...theft and murder upon Union soldiers. Governor Yates has taken prompt steps to ...guarantee full justice to be meted out to the ...offenders harassed by their ...ders, who will receive on future visits a warm ...

...Lieut. Colonel Bowen, Major Brown and Lieut. Samuel Manning, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, have been honorably discharged by Gen. Hurlbut, and have returned home. The 16th Illinois regiment has re-enlisted for the war. It is now commanded by Colonel William B. Anderson, of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county.

Wisconsin.

Rev. Mr. Pettibone, who has been acting as Bishop's Agent of Beloit College, announces that he has met with success in his mission. In the course of three months he has secured in notes and pledges $7,200 from the following places: Raymond, Caledonia, Delavan, Racine, Geneva, Oakland, Union Grove and Kenosha.....Senator Doolittle, on the 24th, a bill was introduced to incorporate the Superior Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Company. Bills were passed to incorporate the county of Ashland; to authorize the Secretary of State and State Treasurer to sell 500 swamp acres. A joint resolution was adopted, to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a law granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Zachary Taylor.....The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill to prevent the circulation of bills of the Bank of Commerce, of Milwaukee, and Peabody & Co. of Chicago.

...Appropriations amounting and exceeding the receipts by $1,000,000, the Legislature has refused to pass the bill relating to extra pay of Wisconsin soldiers, and providing for the relief of the families of said soldiers in certain cases. The Legislature has also refused to pass the bill relating to the payment of ...

Illinois.

...Gen. Grant, Assistant Provost Marshal General, has received a dispatch on the subject of the draft, stating that the quota of the State will be reduced to 17,000 men. The quota for March will be 10,000, and 10,000 will be called for in April. The quota for Winnebago county is 1,000 men, as follows:

Rockford	181
Rockton	41
Harlem	41
Roscoe	41
Pecatonica	41
Durand	41
Winnebago	41
Shirland	41
Owen	41
Seward	41
Total	1,000

...Gen. Grant has ordered a draft in the Fifth district, to fill the quota of 1,000 men, which is deficient 216 men. The draft will be made on the 15th inst.

...The Legislature has passed a bill to incorporate the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, with a capital of $2,000,000

SAFETY FI

Chicago Tribune.